

Jan 9
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Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People !

YANKEE GO HOME !

VIETNAM COURIER

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SOUTH VIETNAM

- 295 South Korean Mercenaries Wiped Out near Quang Ngai (Dec. 10, 1966)
- 4 U.S. Companies Put Out of Action 45km Northeast of An Khe (Dec. 26, 1966)
- 2 U.S. Marine Battalions Pounded by 500 Shells West of Dong Ha (Dec. 28, 1966)

NORTH VIETNAM

- On the Threshold of 1967 the People's Air Force Knocked Down 2 F.4 Phantoms (Jan. 2)
- Total Number of U.S. Planes downed since Aug. 5, 1964

1,629

TRAN HANH, fighter plane pilot hero of the Vietnamese People's Armed Forces, looks from a control mission in which he has just downed a U.S. jet.

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Massacres of Civilians in Binh Son and Son Tinh Districts by the G.I.'s and South Korean Mercenaries.

OUR SUPPLEMENT

1966

LANDMARKS OF THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S PATRIOTIC STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S. AGGRESSION

Jan. 9
1967
No 92
4th Year

1966, YEAR OF BRILLIANT SUCCESS

Excerpts from the NHAM DAN editorial of Jan. 1, 1967

1966 just ended was a solid year in which the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, won great victories.

We defeated the U.S. imperialists in the initial war in the South and in the first round of their air war of destruction in the North; we conso-

lidated and increased in all fields the strength of our people in both zones and made adequate preparations, material and moral, to bring out a final complete victory.

Our victories have paramount importance in that our armed forces and people in both zones defeated, though in the first round

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GEORGE BROWN'S HUMILIATING ACT

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on Jan. 3 issued a statement in British Foreign Secretary George Brown's "call for peace" in Vietnam.

The statement reads in full as follows:

On December 14, 1965, British Foreign Secretary George Brown called for the "cessation of the aggression of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the United States government and the Saigon administration" to meet together immediately to arrive at an end to the war.

Brown tries to present the "initiative" of the British government as one proceeding from a genuine desire for peace, but his statement still proves to be an act full of malicious intention aimed at serving the dark designs of the U.S. aggressors.

It is a well-known fact that the U.S. has dispatched an U.S. expeditionary army to combat directly against North Vietnam. U.S. warplanes and those of its satellites from South Vietnam are at the same time, by launching aerial bombardments, daily bombing and strafing in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in violation of the Geneva Agreement on Vietnam and all norms of international law.

The United States is the aggressor. The Vietnamese people is the victim of aggression. However, putting the aggressor on a par with the victim of aggression, Brown called on the parties concerned to end the war immediately, to cease the cessation of hostilities without arguing the U.S. to stop its aggression and withdraw its troops from South Vietnam and to end unconditional and definitive peace and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. It is clear that Brown has taken the side of the U.S. aggressors to oppose the Vietnamese people and the Geneva Agreement.

ments on Vietnam of which the British government, a Co-Chairman of the 1954 Geneva Conference, shares the responsibility for the implementation.

In his proposal, Brown completely ignored the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation, and as such has revealed all the designs of the malicious intention of the British government. Everybody knows that the present war is South Vietnamese opposition to the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys to end the war and bring peace and for freedom, independence and the aggressive war in Vietnam. By "calling for peace" at this juncture the British government is preparing to reach to the tune of the U.S. so that the latter may take new, more serious steps of war escalation.

In launching a "peace appeal", the British government also aims to cope with the broad opinion in Britain which is strongly opposing the U.S. aggressive war and resolutely urging the Wilson government to give up its policy of supporting the war and unconditionally supporting the bombing of North Vietnam. This appeal is nothing short of a trick to soothe the indignation of the British people and many political circles at the policy of the British government to end the U.S. war.

Immediately after Brown made his "peace proposal", world public opinion pointed out that this is only a maneuver to support the U.S. aggressors in Vietnam and cope with the difficulties which the Wilson administration is facing at home. The Wilson government said that it will "do everything possible to bring the war in Vietnam to an end. But they have been unable to counter to the common aspiration of the world people and rehauled the showpiece tune of 'unconditional and definitive peace' of the Johnson administration. Their proposal is nothing but effectively contributing to the settlement of the Vietnam question, but at a hand to the U.S. imperialists in their aggression.

So far, the policy of the British government on the Vietnam question has always been to support the U.S. imperialists in their aggression. The Wilson government said that it will "do everything possible to bring the war in Vietnam to an end. But they have been unable to counter to the common aspiration of the world people and rehauled the showpiece tune of 'unconditional and definitive peace' of the Johnson administration. Their proposal is nothing but effectively contributing to the settlement of the Vietnam question, but at a hand to the U.S. imperialists in their aggression.

The policy of the British government on the Vietnam question has always been to support

and assist the U.S. let the latter use Hongkong for its aggressive war in Vietnam and openly approve its criminal war escalation. At present, the U.S. is launching a new "peace campaign" under new military manoeuvres in an attempt to deceive and mislead the world public opinion and for further intensification of the aggressive war in Vietnam. By "calling for peace" at this juncture the British government is preparing to reach to the tune of the U.S. so that the latter may take new, more serious steps of war escalation.

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1966, YEAR OF BRILLIANT SUCCESS

(Continued from page 1)

only, the topmost imperialists, and exploded the myth of the U.S. military and economic and military superiority. Our victories were very great because we were able to cope with a fierce war, the building of socialist economy and socialism in the North, and the construction of an independent, democratic economy, and the building of the South were continuously stepped up and reduced half-hazard.

In the international arena, our people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation and independence, sympathy and support from the world's people and contributions to the cause of the struggle for the national liberation and peace of other peoples.

ADDENED, by their defeat in the U.S. and the U.S. imperialists, in 1965 and 1966, poured a great force onto the Vietnamese people to turn the tide of the war. Whereas in early 1965, their expeditionary force had numbered only some 35,000 men, by the end of the year it was swelled to 100,000. In 1966 alone, they sent in over 100,000 additional troops, bringing the total number of their expeditionary force to 200,000, not counting their troops on the 7th Fleet and based in the South and other places. By now, the number of U.S. troops directly engaged in the war in Vietnam has exceeded half a million.

If the puppet troops and mercenaries are included, the total army is a strong h in South Vietnam to over one million. But as far as we are concerned, we have been swelled two, three times or more. The enemy's war expenditures are also increasing exponentially. According to the U.S. information, the cost of course far below the average, the cost of their war of aggression in Vietnam reached \$10 billion.

With this formidable command, the war mongers trumpeted that they would "win the war of the Vietnamese" in South Vietnam, recapturing the last bastion of the U.S. communication lines, and compelling the Liberators Army to return to scattered quarters.

The U.S. aggressors are landing in a long position, the more troops they bring in, the more they feel the need to increase their military strength and military potential. In my view, the source of our great strength is the heroic and moral basis of our army and their complete failure, is inevitable.

The holy war is conducted

in the North, the more they feel the need to increase their military strength and their morale.

The political and moral unity of our army is being strengthened.

It is a powerful revolutionary might is surging up in our army. The call of President Ho Chi Minh for resistance to U.S. aggression and the U.S. imperialists gives rise to a widespread and powerful enthusiasm and determination throughout the country.

In the liberated areas of South Vietnam, the high morale of the U.S. resistance, national salvation. The superiority of the socialist regime in the North is also the superior regime in the South. The new, independent, democratic regime in the liberated areas is also the most powerful and most effective. The rear is the entire socialist camp, and our powerful support, we are fighting the enemy everywhere, on the battlefield and in rear. We are fighting the enemy and the people of the entire people is rock-like.

The building of our socialist economy and culture is also developing. Our political and material war of resistance and up-to-date weapons, except nuclear weapons, to wage this dirty war of aggression. However he who is ac-

complished a great deal in the field of air defence

and the use of our material and moral strength.

They are

the

NO AMOUNT OF BRAGGADOCIO CAN HIDE U.S. DEFEATS

Commentary on the military situation in South Vietnam

IN the last days of 1965, the Washington ruling circles and their agents in Saigon, from Johnson, McNamara, Cabot Lodge to Westmoreland and the diminutive traitor Nguyen Cao Ky, vied with one another, each in his own way, "assessing" the results of the U.S. war of aggression in South Vietnam.

They boasted that there had been "big changes" in the military situation, that "the most important step in 1965 was the successful checking of the main forces of the Vietcong" that "the U.S. had regained military superiority" and "continued to hold the initiative", that the "military stage of the war is evolving favorably", etc.

Let us see whether the U.S. and its henchmen's boastful talk tally with the real situation in South Vietnam.

THERE were indeed "big changes" on the South Vietnamese battlefield after 1965. The U.S. military strength ran to only about 180,000 troops in South Vietnam, which has now risen to 360,000, a total force superior to the official U.S. figure of regular troops and almost equal to that of U.S. troops during the Korean war at its hottest stage. The amount of hardware available has also multiplied. Compared with the end of 1965, the number of aircraft has increased by one half, that of artillery pieces by 100 percent, that of the South Vietnamese battlefield weapons by more than three times, the latter having exceeded * by far the total quantity used during the three years of the aggression in Korea.

YET the most significant and also most painful "change" for the U.S. lies precisely in the fact that the U.S. has slid into the bottom of the abyss of failure while trying to escalate the war to a higher stage of aggression. In the past year, the U.S. suffered heavy losses in men and materials.

100,738 U.S. aggressors were wiped out in the first 11 months of 1966, four times as many as in 1965, and 33 times the total number of U.S. casualties in the four years 1961-1964.

During the same period, U.S. aircraft bombed and destroyed a figure three times higher than in 1965. Aren't these facts impressive signs of the "inevitable defeat" of the U.S. in the military stage of the war more advanced by Johnson and company?

However, the U.S. keeps clannering about its "victory". What then is that "victory"? One still remembers that at the end of 1965, when the U.S. landed nearly 180,000 troops in South Vietnam, both Washington and Saigon loudly proclaimed that "victories" would be a series of "splendid victories", a year of "splendid victories" when they would "turn the tables on the Vietcong".

Then U.S. troops were landed in South Vietnam in hundreds of thousands and the aggressors set one "strategic goal" after another and resorted to every conceivable method, even torture, to achieve them. Nevertheless, the U.S. aggressors continued to pull their hair desperately in face of the growing South Vietnamese resistance.

The French paper Le Figaro commented on December 11, 1966: "Early this year the American authorities thought they could defeat the Vietcong before the year's end. But the situation is

different now. The war has not been won, and the Vietcong... remain a formidable political and military force."

The fact that the U.S. has brought into South Vietnam 200,000 tons of hardware in 1966 and intends to bring tens of thousands more of troops in 1967, constitutes in itself an extremely grave defeat for the aggressors. The war has already evolved as favorably as they claimed, the U.S. aggressors would not be so foolish as to throw their precious gains away. The South Vietnamese battlefield weapons they already find it increasingly difficult to scrape up money and soldiers for the war.

Bragging is a vice inherent in U.S. imperialism. Yet the way it is bragging about that it is winning the U.S. war in South Vietnam is different from the way it did a year ago when there were only 200,000 U.S. troops in South Vietnam. The U.S. General in Westmoreland only predicted that "the war will be long", that "there must be many sacrifices and pain", that "there will be many dead", that "the war in 1967... is this 'turning down' not an oblique but also unmistakable admission of their failure?

Obviously, U.S. fantastic braggings will not con-
tinue to be heard and the point is to check with facts whether the U.S. has attained the strategic objective it has set for itself. It is evident that in the past year, the Vietcong has been able to carry out any of its three fundamental strategic objectives mainly to "scare and destroy the Vietcong", and "to win the hearts and minds of the people", and to "occupy and hold land". Instead, the U.S. lost a hundred thousand more troops, met with the deepest hatred and

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SOUTH VIETNAM N.F.L. ORDERS LUNAR NEW YEAR FESTIVAL TRUCE

On January 1, 1967, the South Vietnamese N.F.L. released an order for a 7-day truce during the occasion of the (Lunar New Year) from 6 a.m., Indo-China time (7 a.m. Saigon time) on Feb. 8, 1967, to 6 a.m., Indo-China time (7 a.m. Saigon time), on Feb. 15, 1967. The order reads: "The purpose of this decision is to allow the people to enjoy a peaceful, joyful and happy festival, to enable the puppet soldiers and functionaries in the Saigon puppet administration to go home and celebrate Tet festivities with their families, and to provide an occasion for the U.S. and satellite troops themselves to benefit by the humanitarian policy of the South Vietnam N.F.L. during the Vietnamese traditional festival".

RESPONDING TO THE N.F.L. APPEAL AND AVENGING THE INHABITANTS MASSACRED AT SON TINH AND BINH SON

The L.A.F.

- Wiped out 295 South Korean mercenaries near Quang Ngai (Dec. 10).
- Put out of action 4 Companies, 45 km Northeast of An Khe (Dec. 26).
- Fired 500 shells on 2 U.S. Marine Battalions 25 km west of Dong Ha (Dec. 28).

ACCORDING to L.P.A., in the night of Dec. 9 and 10, the L.A.F. wiped out a post held by Pak Jung Hi, a trooper, Son Thanh district, 10 km north of Quang Ngai town was overrun by the L.A.F. and the post was captured and destroyed 8 underground bunkers, 6 blockhouses and 40 barracks.

Let's remind that these mercenaries have been deeply hated by our people for their ferocity and savagery.

ACCORDING to L.P.A., the L.A.F. on Dec. 26 launched a fierce attack on a field encampment of a detachment of the U.S. 1st Armored Cavalry Division, some 5 km north of Kim Son, Binh Dinh province.

The L.A.F. storming units supported by artillery engaged the enemy troops in a hand-to-hand fight, taking battle positions, knocking them down one after the other. The Yanks were quickly wiped out before they could move their guns and equipment on the L.A.F.

According to preliminary reports, the L.A.F. completely wiped out a U.S. infantry and 2 artillery companies, destroyed 8 105 mm guns and captured 100 pieces of weapons and military equipment.

On Dec. 28 afternoon and night, over 500 shells of mortar and recoilless guns were slammed into the position of the U.S. marines and puppet troops in Dong Ha, northernmost part of South Vietnam, (UPI).

AP reported that over 100 mortar shells hit the U.S. Marine Regiment 3, and 100 to 150 shells were poured on the 2 artillery units of Battalion 3, U.S. Marine Regiment 4. The Headquarters of U.S. Marine Battalion 3, some 25 km west of Dong Ha, was also mortared by the L.A.F.

The spokesman of the U.S. marines admitted that both U.S. units had sustained a "moderate casualty", which usually means that 50 percent of enemy troops were wiped out.

Before the two above-mentioned mortar shelling, on Dec. 26, two U.S. encampments were fiercely attacked.

In Tay Ninh province, the L.A.F. hammered at the base of the U.S. 1st Light Infantry Brigade which had just been reorganized. AP reported that many mortar shells were lobbed on the base and caused losses to the enemy.

About 26 km northwest of Saigon, the L.A.F. pounded about 50 mortar shells on the H.Q.'s of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division, killing or wounding several GI's and

causing heavy damage to this base. (UPI).

ACCORDING to L.P.A., the L.A.F. on December 26 launched a fierce attack on a detachment of the U.S. 1st Armored Cavalry Division, some 4 km north of Kim Son area, Binh Dinh province.

The storm units supported by artillery engaged the

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THE N.F.L., SOLE GENUINE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM POPULATION

THE N.F.L., HEIR TO THE SOUTH VIETNAM POPULATION'S ANTI-FOREIGN AGGRESSION TRADITION

1724 — 50,000 Siamese aggressors were defeated in a naval battle at Rach Gam (Mekong delta).

1858 — A French expeditionary force invaded Vietnam and occupied Da Nang and Saigon (1859).

1862 — An anti-French uprising by the Tay Son rebels lasted until 1864 in three provinces of Gia Dinh, Dong Tuyet and Bien Hoa in East Cochinchina.

1867 — Captured in a rebellion at Rach Gia, Nguyen Trung Truc said before he was beheaded, "So long as there grows on the land, there will be men to fight the aggressors".

1868 — Nguyen Huu Huan led an insurrection in Tan An and My Tho provinces, in the Plain of Reeds.

1930 — The Indo-Chinese Communist Party was established. Its founder was Nguyen Ai Quoc, now President Ho Chi Minh.

1940 — An insurrection took place in Nam Ky (now Nam Bo, part of South Vietnam covering the Mekong delta). The people seized power in many villages in the Mekong delta. The gold starred red flag, the D.R.V. national flag, appeared for the first time.

1945 — The August Revolution was successful in Saigon (Aug. 23) and in all Southern provinces. The whole country was renamed and ruled by the government of the D.R.V.

Sept. 2, 1945 — In the wake of the British occupation forces, the French Expeditionary corps landed in Saigon. The whole population of South Vietnam rose against them.

March, 1 — An ambush was mounted at La Nga bridge, on the Saigon-Dalat highway: 50 armoured cars and 1500 troops were wiped out.

1954 — The "Battalion of Korea" or GM-100, the most powerful motorized unit of the French Expeditionary Corps, was completely wiped out at An Khue.

July 21 — The Geneva Agreement—an Indo-China, recognizing Vietnamese independence and territorial integrity, were concluded.

1955-1960 — This was the darkest and bloodiest period in South Vietnam's history. The inhabitants were compelled to take up arms against the fascist regime and their struggle which started in the Mekong delta spread to the whole of South Vietnam.

1960, Dec. 20 — The South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation was founded with now Mr. Nguyen Huu Tho, a lawyer, its President.

1963, Jan. 1 — The Liberation Armed Forces were born.

Dec. 8 — The Binh Gia Battle (Ba Ria province) took place: an important enemy force was wiped out. "Hellbome" and "armoured car" tactics were foiled.

1965, May 29 — In the Ba Gia battle (Quang Ngai province) the puppet army proved to be no match for the L.A.F.

Aug. 18 — The American troops were defeated at Van Tuong, Quang Ngai province. This battle was regarded as an "Ap Bac" for the aggressors.